

NINETY-FOURTH YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

JENKINS DEPOSED;
FERGUSON APPOINTEDPresident Removes Governor of
Oklahoma and Names His
Successor.

MAKES PUBLIC HIS REASONS.

Declares Governor Had Contracted
With Concern in Which
He Controlled
Stock.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The President today appointed Thomas B. Ferguson Governor of Oklahoma, vice William M. Jenkins, removed.

In taking this action the President attached to the papers the following memorandum:

"Governor Jenkins of Oklahoma is hereby removed because of his improper connection with a contract between the Territory and the Oklahoma Sanitarium Company. The decision is based purely upon his own written statements and his oral explanations of them at the final hearing.

"One of the duties of the Territorial Governor is to enter into a contract with some person or corporation for the keeping of the insane of the Territory. Governor Jenkins made such a contract with the Oklahoma Sanitarium Company, a corporation, the promoter of which received \$10,000 of its stock for the Governor, and subject to his orders.

"In the Governor's explanation of this, he told the promoters at the time they desired him to sanction the contract that it was an important contract, and I had some friends whom I would like to have interested, and to whom I owed some political obligations, which I would not be able to pay by appointment or anything of that kind."

"The stock was delivered to the bank, subject to the Governor's order, and was turned over to these friends whose political services the Governor thus sought to reward. The extent of the favor to the Governor or his friends is suggested by the fact that the only known sale of the stock since the contract was given out at double the price paid for it.

"As the performance of the contract was to be the sole business of the corporation, it is obvious that the Territory was obligated to pay far more than the service was worth, or that its helpless wards were to have the enormous profits contemplated taken out of their keep.

"The Governor's confessed relations to the matter disclosed such an entire lack of appreciation of the high fiduciary nature of the position of his office as to undim him for the further discharge.

"A sound rule of public policy and morals forbids a servant from seeking or accepting any personal benefit in a transaction wherein he has a public duty to perform. A Chancellor would not for one moment retain a trustee who, in dealings of trust, reserved an advantage for his private use, and it is not to be tolerated that the President can be less vigilant or exacting in the public's interest.

NEW GOVERNOR'S RECORD.
Washington, Nov. 30.—Thomas B. Ferguson of Watonga, Ok., went to Oklahoma in 1898 and settled on a tract of land in the Cherokee country, in which it is located, was opened to settlement in 1891. He has conducted a newspaper there continuously since that time, and is now editor and proprietor of the Watonga News. He is about 40 years old, was educated in Kansas; left college as a minister in the Christian Church. For four years he has been editor and proprietor of the Watonga News, a paper of the Republican Territorial Committee.

SHOT BY JEALOUS ADMIRER.
Philadelphia Girl Mortally Wounded—Man Attempts Suicide.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 30.—While standing in the doorway of her parents' home in Delak street, Norristown, this morning, Florence Hampton was shot in the head and mortally wounded by her jealous admirer, Charles L. Suter. The young man, who placed the revolver in his mouth and fired one shot, which, it is believed, will cause his death. Both are lying unconscious in the Charity Hospital.

At the time the girl was shot down her father and mother were standing in the party within ten feet of her. Quickly they rushed to the doorway, they did not get there until Suter had shot himself. The girl is 15 years old; Suter is 22. For a time he was looked upon as the girl's favorite suitor, but recently James Ramsey of Spring Mills had become his rival.

GRAVE REPORTS OF TROUBLE.

Stories of Differences Between Wilhelm and Henry.

Amsterdam, Nov. 30.—Grave reports continue to be circulated regarding the difference between Queen Wilhelmina and her husband, Prince Henry.

The story, however, that a duel resulting therefrom has been fought and that the Queen's aide-de-camp, Major Van Toet, was wounded by her husband, Prince Henry, is untrue. Van Toet's brother, who says the aide-de-camp is suffering from peritonitis.

At the theatre the biographical pictures of the Queen are tumultuously cheered, while those of Prince Henry are loudly hissed.

BIG OIL SUIT COMPROMISED.

Patillo Higgins and Captain Lucas Came to Terms.

Baumont, Tex., Nov. 30.—One of the largest damage suits ever filed here, and which grew out of the great oil strike made by Captain Lucas, has been compromised.

This is the case of Patillo Higgins against Captain A. F. Lucas and others. Higgins brought suit to recover a share in the profits accruing from the discovery of oil. He alleged in the petition that it was due to his efforts and through his knowledge that Captain Lucas struck oil, and he estimated the value of the find at \$4,000,000 and sued for 10 per cent of this amount.

CANAL REPORT IS DELIVERED.

Chairman Walker Hands Findings to Secretary Hay.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Admiral Walker, chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, called at the State Department at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon and delivered to Secretary Hay in person the report of the Commission. Secretary Hay announced the intention of forwarding it at once to the White House.

THE SULTAN'S HEART IS HEAVY.

At Birthday Celebration He Told Friends He Felt Humiliated.

London, Nov. 30.—The Sultan has told his friends that he celebrated his birthday with a heavy heart, cables the Constantinople correspondent of the Times, "because of the insult inflicted upon Turkey by Russia."

KERENS'S DEFEAT IS THOUGHT
TO BE PRACTICALLY CERTAIN.

President Roosevelt, It Is Believed, Has Concluded to Nominate William G. Boyd for Surveyor of Customs—Distribution of Patronage in St. Louis Was Made a Test Between the Two Factions, in Which No Compromise Was Possible—New Regime for the Republican Party in Missouri.

HITCHCOCK-AKINS MACHINE WILL NOW BE IN FULL CONTROL.

Washington, Nov. 30.—William G. Boyd will be nominated surveyor of customs for St. Louis in place of C. H. Smith. There is no longer a reasonable doubt of this result.

This ends the bitterest fight that has come before the White House in recent years, and portends political changes of great importance, not only in Missouri, but to the Republican party in all the States.

The surveyorship was made the test case by which the power of Kerens, national committeeman, was to stand or fall. It was so accepted by both sides. Kerens is defeated, and with his fall will arise a new Republican machine, headed by State Chairman Akins—a Roosevelt organization, in the opinion of politicians here. Kerens, unfortunately for his prestige, had become committed to Senator Fairbanks of Indiana for the Presidential nomination in 1904.

This decision was taken prior to the death of President McKinley.

Kerens also opposed the nomination of Roosevelt vice President at Philadelphia a year ago, preferring Secretary Long, and doing all he could to secure the support of the Missouri delegation for Long. Akins was for Roosevelt then, and his well-known position in the convention did not lessen his strength at the White House when the final tug of war came over the surveyorship.

The turning down of Kerens means that President Roosevelt is not disposed to trust his chances of renomination to the McKinley-Hanna Federal office-holders, nor to the McKinley National Committee.

He understands clearly that in order to win in the convention of 1904 he must construct an organization of his own. Within a few months the development of this work will be apparent in Missouri as in other States where he has taken similar ground against national committeemen.

In this fight Kerens had secured the aid of many of his colleagues on the committee, including such leaders as Payne of Wisconsin and Edkins of West Virginia, and he

WAR'S BURDEN BREAKS HEALTH
OF THREE BRITISH STATESMEN.

Mr. Balfour, Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain Find the Strain Too Great for Their Strength.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.
London, Nov. 30.—It will, perhaps, not be considered surprising that the strains of the last two years have told severely on the health of certain members of the British Ministry.

Three of them, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, are off duty for the present.

Mr. Balfour seems to be in the worst shape of this distinguished trio of statesmen.

He has been very weak, and, though it is now reported that his fever has abated, it will be some time before he is able to take his place in the Cabinet.

Lord Salisbury's ailment is not considered serious, but for a long time it has been apparent that the anxieties of the war were telling on the Premier.

What with advancing age and the heavy

responsibility he has had so long to bear, he is unable to bestow on affairs of state the keen and vigorous attention which he has given to the welfare of the Empire in the past.

There is no truth, so far as can be ascertained, in the rumors published in the Liberal press, of his early retirement.

The extent to which his colleagues have tried to lighten his labors has been necessarily limited. Even his temporary withdrawal from duty causes anxiety.

Mr. Chamberlain's confinement to his house has also caused anxiety among his colleagues, for, though his ailment is still said not to be of a serious character, still it is evident in his case also that the burden of the war, which has mainly fallen on his shoulders, has left its mark, and that, in spite of his robust constitution, his health requires careful nursing.

Leading Topics in To-Day's Republic

WEATHER INDICATIONS.
For St. Louis and vicinity—Continued fair weather; slightly cooler.
For Missouri—Fair Sunday; colder in the West. Monday fair.
For Illinois—Fair Sunday. Fair and colder Monday.
For Arkansas—Partly cloudy and colder Sunday.
For Western Texas—Fair and colder Sunday. Fair Monday, except probable rain in south.
For Eastern Texas—Colder in north Sunday. Monday fair and colder in the south.

PART I.

1. Fair to Have \$1,000-Horse-Plant. The Underwriting Syndicate.

2. Father of Ayres Gives Testimony. Indians Becoming Self-Sustaining. Millionaire Flees from Madera Woman.

3. Society to Show Itself by Fight. Passing of London Bus Proposed. London and Paris Letters.

4. His Defeat Caused Bulimia. Four Times a Murderer. Bishop Denounces Mob Law.

5. Citizenship to Be Given for Taxes. Robbed the Divine Sarah. Reduction of Dues by Catholic Order.

6. Monument to Father De Smet. Says Union Men Will Do the Work.

7. Belleville Boasts an Octogenarian Club. Eye Pierced by Venison Bone.

8. Convict Carter's Hopes. Fears Mormons. Foreign Absconder Held in New York.

9. Government Lobster Hatchery Proposed. Millionaire Fight for Rich Mexican Land.

10. Charged with Audacious Fraud. The East Side. Think Miss Stone Is Still Alive.

11. Birth, Marriage and Death Records. River Brevities.

12. Murdered Mother to Exorcise Devil. Illinois Society Will Dine.

PART II.

1. Palatial Yacht for Gold Honey-moon. Importance of Correct Spelling, as Viewed by City Teachers.

2. St. Helena Romance for World's Fair.

3. Prince Charles Has a Son.

4. Princess of the Asturias Gives Birth to a Boy.

5. Madrid, Nov. 30.—The Princess of the Asturias, sister of the King, and wife of Prince Charles of Bourbon, gave birth to a son today. The Princess was married February 14 of this year.

BIG GIFT TO MEMORIAL FUND.

Senator Hanna Announces Contribution of \$5,000.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 30.—Senator Hanna has announced a gift of \$5,000 to the McKinley memorial fund.

STRONGER CRITICISM
OF HEALTH OFFICIALS
IN TETANUS INQUIRY

City Bacteriologist Under Fire of
Experts and His Own
Assistant.

DOCTOR SCHMIDT A WITNESS.

He Testifies That Janitors Mixed
Bottles and That Infected
Antitoxin Was Administered to Children.

SAYS HORSE HAD LOCKJAW.

He Declares That Some of the
Serum Which Was Used Was
Not Even Submitted to
the Guinea-Pig Test.

Expert bacteriologists in a supplementary report to Coroner Funkhouser on the test of the city antitoxin which resulted in the death of thirteen children from tetanus substantiate their former report, and make it appear much more conclusive that through some error serum which was charged with tetanus toxin was bottled.

Colonel Kerens reached Washington at 9 o'clock this evening from New York. His position was strengthened from an organizational point of view—namely, that the St. Louis representatives should be consulted about Federal offices in St. Louis, and resending interference from corporate and ecclesiastical powers outside the State.

When to this strong ground is joined the need for building a new State and national organization before the meeting of the next convention, it is not surprising that Kerens steps down and out, and politicians are looking for further significant turnabouts of many other McKinley national committeemen.

One of them remarked that the appointment of Ferguson to be Governor of Oklahoma is by no means proof that Secretary Hitchcock is all powerful at the White House, as the Secretary is generally credited with having desired the appointment of D. P. Dyer of St. Louis or J. H. Bothwell of Sedalia to that office.

AMAND RAYOLD,
Bacteriologist attached to the Health Department.

under wrong dates and negligently distributed.

Coinciding with their decision, the testimony of Doctor Martin Schmidt, assistant to Doctor Rayold, the consulting city bacteriologist, under whose supervision the serum was prepared, is made public. Doctor Schmidt appeared before the Coroner Wednesday and related the starting facts which were withheld until scientific proof was also secured.

Doctor Schmidt stated that the serum drawn from the horse "Jim," which was shot, was placed with a bottle of serum drawn on August 24, together in an icebox in the city chemist's office. Henry R. Taylor, a next janitor, he said, had charged the bottling, and might easily have mistaken the impure serum of September 30 for that drawn on August 24. The large flasks in the icebox, he said, were not labeled, and the only thing that distinguished them was that one flask contained probably more than another.

SERUM NOT TESTED BEFORE BEING DISTRIBUTED.

It simply rested with Taylor, he said, to tell which was the pure and the impure serum, as he was the only person who could tell. Some of the serum, which was distributed, he said, was not even tested, because the supply of guinea pigs had run out.

"Has it ever been your duty," asked Doctor Funkhouser, "to experiment with antitoxin serum?"

"No, sir."

"Do you know of any experiments made with the serum on August 24, September 30 and October 22?"

"No, sir."

"Are you positive that no tests were made of the August 24 serum?"

"I am."

Doctor Schmidt said the department ordered a lot of guinea pigs on June 27, but when they were received they were too large, and they were returned, leaving the department without guinea pigs to test the serum.

"Was there any worry in the office about the serum?" asked Doctor Funkhouser.

"Yes, there were two days when no serum was distributed."

RESPONSIBILITY SHIFTED.

"Who attended to the serum and labeled the bottles?"

"The janitor."

"It rested wholly with him then which serum was of the good quality and which had not been tested?"

"Yes. He was the only one who could tell."

Coroner Funkhouser did not change his verdict as a result of the further investigation.

Peter Kratz, the stable man at the City Poorhouse, where the antitoxin horses were kept, was a witness yesterday. Kratz said it was his duty to take care of the horses and assist Doctor Rayold in bleeding the horses. "Jim," one of the horses, he said, developed tetanus two days after he was bled the last time, and they shot him. He said he had attributed the negligence to the Health Department, and he would not change his decision. Doctor Rayold, he said, was not elected by the people and had no standing in that way, therefore it was better not to mention him in the verdict.

"I will present the whole matter to the City Council," he said, "and if it cares to place the blame more specifically then all right. I think the evidence is conclusive."

"The horse two days before it developed tetanus," he said, "was sent to the City Chemist's office upon the request of Doctor Rayold, the City Bacteriologist."

STARTLING STATEMENT FROM JANITOR KRATZ.

Kratz was asked if Doctor Rayold knew at that time that the horse had been shot because it had developed tetanus. Kratz replied that Doctor Rayold knew it, and that he had testified to the fact.

Several days ago that he threw this serum away at the chemist's office upon learning that it was drawn from the horse which had been killed.

The committee appointed by Doctor

LOST \$56,000

IN A POKER GAME.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
Walla Walla, Wash., Nov. 30.—After three days of steady playing at poker for the biggest stakes seen in years in this part of the Northwest, Nicholas Schneidlich was forced to quit the game penniless, having lost \$56,000 to John Kremer.

Kremer is proprietor of the Prescott Hotel, in a little hamlet near Snake River, twenty-five miles north of here. The game took place at his hotel. Schneidlich, who was visiting Kremer, started in with his ready money, but ended by passing over 100 U's and bill of sale for his property.

DEMOCRATS SELECT A LEADER AND DISCUSS PARTY POLICY.

Richardson of Tennessee Will Continue to Lead the Minority in the House—Ewing Bland of Missouri Made a Special Employee—Resolution Defining the Party's Course in the Coming Session of Congress Referred to Special Committee for Report.

INJECTION OF FINANCIAL ISSUES CALLS OUT A LIVELY DEBATE.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The Democratic members of the House of Representatives met in caucus in the hall of the House at 11 o'clock today. There are 151 Democrats and eight Fusionists, Silverites and Populists in the House. Of these members of the minority 125 were present, including Mr. Shafroth of Colorado and Mr. Neave, silverites. Mr. Neville and Mr. Stark, Populists of Nebraska, declined to enter the caucus.

Mr. Hay of Virginia, chairman of the Democratic caucus, presided. Without opposition, the following resolutions were made for officers of the House, to be presented at the meeting of the House next Monday:

Speaker, Mr. Richardson of Tennessee; clerk, ex-Representative James Kerr of Pennsylvania; sergeant-at-arms, ex-Representative E. V. Brookshire of Indiana; doorkeeper, Charles Edwards of Texas, and postmaster, James K. Jackson of Alabama.

The selection of Mr. Richardson, as candidate for Speaker, clothes him officially with the minority leadership. The four places on the House roll allowed the minority will be filled by Isaac Hill of Ohio, assistant sergeant-at-arms, and James P. English of California; Felton B. Knight of Georgia and Ewing Bland, son of Silver Dick Bland, special employees.

Resolution Amends Debate.
The interesting portion of the caucus followed. Representative McKim of New York, at the direction of the Democratic members of the New York delegation, who had met just prior to the assembling of the caucus, offered the following resolution as an expression of the sense of the caucus:

"Resolved, That we shall promote to the utmost of our power the removal of the oppressive, restrictive and often prohibitory features of the existing tariff. It has been truly declared to be the mother of trusts. The tendency to create combinations of wealth establishing practical monopolies in the manufacturing and commercial industries of the United States threatens the future existence of the individual manufacturers and merchants and tradesmen of moderate or small means.

Must Undermine Independence.
"That the tendency must undermine the sturdy independence of large bodies of American citizens, and may well be deemed the most serious menace to the moral and the political welfare of the country.

"The time has come when our industries, manufacturing as well as agricultural, which practically enjoys no protection except in their favor, should be permitted to avail themselves of foreign markets to the fullest extent, as they cannot do under existing restrictions. Highly protected industries should no longer be permitted to exist, and the tariff should be reduced to such a point as to enable our own countrymen to fit and thorough relief can be had only by amendment of the present tariff act. But we shall favor such reciprocity treaties as will reduce, even if they do not altogether remove, the unfair and oppressive burden of the present system.

Treatment of Colonies.
"Second—We shall favor just treatment of the inhabitants of Porto Rico and Cuba. American obligations to Cuba should be met by the United States, and they are Spanish dominion, and assumed over her

DOCTOR RAYOLD REPLIES TO DOCTOR SCHMIDT'S EVIDENCE.
Doctor Rayold, who has been seen last evening by a Republican reporter.

"The actions of Doctor Schmidt are beyond me. When this tetanus trouble came, I was called in, and I said: 'I am going to leave town.'"

"Schmidt," I said, "you must not. This is something for every man to help solve." "But I have never seen on the witness stand, and I can't testify."

"What ever you do, Schmidt," I advised, "when you are on the stand, no matter when or where in this matter, tell the exact truth, no matter what it is."

"Then Schmidt, a day or two later, said he was going to quit."

"You must not," I told him. "I must have some one to help me here, and I can't train any one else to do the work that you are doing now inside of two months. You owe it to me to stay here and do your duty." Next morning he came to me and said: 'Doctor Rayold, please forget about me going to quit. I am eternally grateful to you, for you have always been my friend. I will stay and do my duty.'"

"I must make me responsible for him. I was afraid he might leave town any day without notice. So it was fixed up between Doctor Boogher and myself to send Schmidt over to the Coroner's office with a bit of the antitoxin serum, as an excuse to get him there, and then the Coroner was to pump him. I felt that if Schmidt knew he was to be examined again, he would slip or have some other foolish thing. And I want all the truth out of him, no matter what it is. This plan was carried out. Doctor Funkhouser examined him and got at the testimony. Schmidt is now to have a trial before Schmidt really knew what was up."

"As to Schmidt's statement that no guinea pigs were around the place, and that we were none, why, the most foolish statement possible. The pigs are there today, have been right along about thirty-five of them. We have been raising them to keep up the normal supply, but last June I ordered a new lot, and asked for them, and got them in July, sent them back as too large. But we had enough to test all this antitoxin, in spite of that fact."

Every bit of antitoxin that was sent out was thoroughly tested, except for two days on the second lot of the August 24 serum. At that time we were so called upon at short notice for antitoxin, and children lay at the point of death, that I thought it better to take the risk of giving some out untested than let the children die for the lack of it while we tested it on the pigs."

"It takes several days for the test, you understand. There is no intention to throw the blame on Taylor, the negro janitor. He evidently did his work honestly and as well as he could. In many ways the responsibility is on my shoulders; but I want no lying about anything. If anything is crooked or hidden let it come out. As for the double labels of different dates, one over the other, this is the first I have heard of. Taylor attended to the labels, or was supposed to. Schmidt's professional work, as far as I know, was fine. It was well done. But I do not understand his actions of the last few days. I do not place the blame more specifically than all right. I think the evidence is conclusive."

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